

NOTE

A Note on List Arboricity

P. D. Seymour

Bellcore, 445 South Street, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

Received April 30, 1996

View metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk

A celebrated recent theorem of Galvin [2] asserts that for any bipartite graph, its chromatic index and its list-chromatic index are equal. This can be formulated as a property of the “independence system” of matchings in a bipartite graph. In private communication, Stefan Burr asked which other independence systems had this property, and in particular whether the independence system of forests in a graph had the property. We shall show that the latter is true. More precisely, we prove the following.

THEOREM 1. *Let G be a graph whose edges can be coloured with k colours so that no circuit of G is monochromatic. For each edge e let $P(e)$ be a list of k colours. Then each edge e can be coloured from its list $P(e)$ so that no circuit of G is monochromatic.*

This follows immediately from the following matroid theorem applied to the polygon matroid of G .

THEOREM 2. *Let M be a matroid so that $E(M)$ can be partitioned into k independent sets. For each $e \in E(M)$ let $P(e) \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots\}$ with $|P(e)| \geq k$. Then $E(M)$ can be partitioned into independent sets X_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) so that $i \in P(e)$ for all $i \geq 1$ and all $e \in X_i$.*

Proof. We may assume that $P(e) \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ for all $e \in E(M)$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $Q_i = \{e \in E(M) : i \in P(e)\}$. Let M_i be the restriction of M to Q_i .

and let rk_i be the rank function of M_i . Let F_1, \dots, F_k be disjoint independent sets with union $E(M)$. Then, for any $X \subseteq E(M)$,

$$|X| = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} |F_j \cap X| \leq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |F_j \cap X \cap Q_i|$$

since every element belongs to Q_i for at least k values of i . But

$$|F_j \cap X \cap Q_i| \leq rk_i(X)$$

and so

$$|X| \leq \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} rk_i(X) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} rk_i(X).$$

The result follows from the "matroid union" theorem [1,3].

REFERENCES

1. J. Edmonds and D. R. Fulkerson, Transversals and matroid partition, *J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand. B* **69** (1965), 147–153.
2. F. Galvin, The list chromatic index of a bipartite multigraph, *J. Combin. Theory Ser. B* **63** (1995), 153–158.
3. C. St. J. A. Nash-Williams, An application of matroids to graph theory, in "Theory of Graphs, Proc. Int. Symp., Rome, 1966" (P. Rosenstiehl, Ed.), pp. 263–265, Gordon and Breach, New York, 1967.